Continued from First Page.

versary of the treaty of alliance with France in 1778. Men and women, as they grow old and their sphere of vision becomes wider, make new friendships and cultivate new telations, but however old one may live to be, however great may have been his experience, however wide the circle of his friendships, there will never be any friends for him quite equal to the friends of his childhood; and so it is, and so it should be, with nations. The United States has grown great and powerful. It cultivates and enjoys the friendship of all the nations of the earth. We are good neighbors, and our neighbors generally like us. We have nothing but goodwill and good wishes for any nation of the world, but our feelings toward France must always be a little warmer and our relations a little closer than toward or with any other nation of the earth. She was the friend of cur childhood. She it was that showed her friendship to us when we needed it most. She it was that helped us to make the nation, and made it possible for us to cultivate the friendship of other nations. And this Nation that paid its solders in the Revolution with the money which France loaned and gave us—she gave us some, and she loaned us nore—does well to-night to honor its sister republic across the seat and we, Sons of the American Revolution, descendants of those who stood at Verktown side by side with Frenchmen when American independence was won, we who have learned to honor Lafayette and Rochambeau and De Grasse as we do Washington and Greene and Putnam, we may well be proud to-night that we are permitted to honor curselves by honoring the representatives of the France that helped us to start our National life.

"OUR DEBT TO FRANCE."

"OUR DEBT TO FRANCE."

Mr. Logan then introduced Dr. John S. White, to respond to the toast, "Our Debt to France." Dr. White's address was made in French, dijectly, for the most part, to the French Consul-General. A translation of part of it reads as

We welcome you here to-night as the bearer of that affection and goodwill which your country has always shown to us, ever since the day when your own noble Lafayette, ever loyal and true, crushed the conspiracy for the overthrow of Washington by own noble Lafavette, ever loyal and true, crushed the conspiracy for the overthrow of Washington by his sagacity, his knowledge of war and his bravery in the field of battle. More than any other one man, he helped to inspire with enthusiasm and confidence the hearts of the struggling patriots, and, by his personal service in the Viginia campaign, aided them to strike the final blow which culminated in the glorious victory at Yorktown.

Let us lift our glasses to the distinguished representative of the youngest of republics—first among the nations in art, the peer of any in literature, high in the domain of scientific medicine; the land without whose generous aid in our darkest hour 119 years ago, we could never have achieved our liberry and our independence. (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of the speech there were cries of "Vive la France!" all over the room, and everybody drank the health of the sister Repub-

M. Bruwaert, the French Consul-General. replied, after a most cordial reception, to Dr. White's address. He spoke in English, and ooking and the wines were quite French. He knew there were many present who objected to voice from the rear convulsed the assembly by erving, "Out, out," The speaker was delighted to see the manifestations of so much friendliness, and expressed the hope that the sentiment was only in its youth. He hoped they would all be Ambassadors to France (cries of "Porter! Porter!"), and he closed by inviting all, in the name of the French people, to come and taste French hospitality.

Mr. Logan read a letter from Mr. Depew, the president of the society, expressing his deep regret that illness kept him away, and the chairistrar of the society, to frame a suitable reply, which was read to the guests later and unantmously approved.

LETTERS FROM MME. BERNHARDT AND

Mr. Logan then introduced Henry Hall to read a number of letters received from distinguished persons who had been invited to be present. Saral: Bernhardt's letter was most enthusiastically received. She wrote:

"Quand Meme."

It is with my whole heart that I contribute to the patriotic manifestation in America for the anniversary of the Treaty of Alliance which has forever united France and America.

I love that grand Nation, and my only regret is that I cannot go in person to participate in its honor. honor.

Long live the young and beautiful America—the centre of enthusiasm and outbursts whose echo reverberates even to our older continent.

January 21, 187.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

William Bouguereau wrote as follows:

Mr. President and Messrs. Directors of the Empire State Society. Sons of the American Revolution. Gentlemen. Your honorable delegate. Colonel John C. Calhoun, has conveyed to me your desire for my presence at the hanquet organized by your society to commemorate the treaty of alliance concluded between America and France in 17%.

I am deeply touched at being thus distinguished by you in the homage which you offer to my native land. Your invitation honors me highly, and I sincerely regret that I am unable to spare from my heavy occupations the time required to twice cross the ocean.

heavy occupations the time required to twice cross the ocean.

In thanking you, gentlemen, in begging you to excuse me, permit me to assure you of my warm sympathy. In former times, your illustrious ancestors permitted the generals of a friendly nation to aid in their valiant struggle by all that an older experience under arms could offer in prestige and military knowledge.

Side by side our soldiers and yours fought and suffered; together they celebrated the victory. Then, once your liberty gained, you could soffee for yourselves, you knew how to assume and maintain your rank among the first Powers of the earth.

But the United States of America have not been satisfied with material prosperity alone. In cultivating your vast territory, in perfecting your industry, at the same time you multiply your libraries, your laboratories, your universities, your museums. With unequalled liberality you collect about you the masterpieces of the Old World. The American youth have travelled to profit by the example and counsels of those whom they call their masters, and aircady their original creations have their place among the most interacting work in our exhibitions. May the sacred memories and the present relations which unite our two lands continue in the perpetuation of Peace, the research of Science and the culture of Art.

Accept, Mr. President and gentlemen, the members of the Society of the Empire State, the homage of my respect and of my entire devotion.

WILLIAM BOUGUEREAU.

Accept. At the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of the Society of the Empire State, the Human of the Society of th

The Marquis de Grasse wrote as follows:

Paris, January 21, 1897.

Marquis de Grasse des Princes d'Antibes, to the Members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution at New-York:
Gentlemen: In the family of Grasse America is loved like a second fatherland, and this sentiment is increased with me by gratitude for the memorable reception received in 1881 at the fêtes of the Centenary of Yorktown.

I am happy and proud to be invited by a society whose noble ambition is to perpetuate the glory of the United States—of the people always the advance guard of progress—who, far from forgetting their ancient allies, love them across the ages. Although impossible to be with you in reality to-day,



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tire line of 5 FRAME WILTON CARPETS at \$1.25 per yard.

An unusual opportunity. Such goods are worth double the price. We want to start "Old Prosperity" a going so offer exceptional bargains.

Dainty fancies throng the floors of our furniture department and "Long Credit" opens a wide avenue of moneysaving possibilities.

LASH OR CREDIT

I am, nevertheless, in heart; and looking back in thought to the Admiral, Count de Grasse, victor, October 19, 1781, on the vessel the City of Paris, I drink to the union of the two navies, French and American, for Liberty and for country, Libertas et Patria,

MARQUIS DE GRASSE.

Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor,

mania.
Chevaller of the Royal Order of Cambodge.
Chevaller of the Imperial Order of the Dragon of
Annam. 21 Rue de Prony, Paris. Samuel E. Moras, United States Consul-Gen-

eral at Paris, sent the following letter:

Samuel E. Moras, United States Consul-General at Paris, sent the following letter:

Paris, January 22, 1897.

Colonel John C. Calhoun, Representing the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, care of the Hon. James B. Eastis, Ambassador of the United States at Paris.

Dear Sir: I very much appreciate, and wish to thank you for the invitation you have extended me in behalf of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to attend the banquet to be given in New-York on February 8 next. It would give me great pleasure to be present upon this occasion, and I regret sincerely that this will be impossible. The transcendant importance of the event which it is proposed to commemorate in such a atting manner becomes more apparent as the years roll by, and its beneficent consequences, to Europe as well as to America, manifest themselves more clearly. The wisdom, the patriotism and the love of liberty which sat at the council table when the memorable treaty of 1778 was made will be celebrated at your barquet by eloquent tongues and by abler pens than mine. I can only say that a residence of nearly four years among the French people has only intensified my respect and admiration for them. They illustrate, in their character and in their achievements, many of the highest qualities of the human race. The love of liberty, in behalf of which they have shed occans of blood, is inherent in them, and I believe that the attachment of the great masses of them to free government is as sincere and as fixed as that of the American people. There are many-very many-points of resemblance and sympathy between ourselves and the French nation, and I am sure that, with proper effort, the iles which already bind the two great republies of the world together could be strengthened and multiplied to the immense advantage of both, and with distinct gain to the causes of civilization, progress and good government the world over. The French Parliament has already, with unanimity, signified its desire that a general trea stream assess of them to free government is as sincrear and as fixed as that of the American people of the control of the cont

WHAT GENERAL PORTER SAID.

General Horace Porter got a royal welcome when he arose to speak to the toast of "Treaty man requested Edward Hagaman Hall, the reg- of Friendship and Commerce," He spoke in

part as follows:

In looking upon this interesting assemblage tonight, and seeing both Frenchmen and Americans here, I do not observe very much difference between them. It seems to be a difference only in language. When Lord Beaconsfield was attending the celebrated European Congress a French reporter Interviewed him in that tongue, Beaconsfield, you know, had few marked Britannic characteristics in his appearance. The reporter said to a friend afterward. "There is nothing English about Lord Beaconsfield except his French." Some confusion of tongue has arisen to-night from the fact that my friend, Dr. White, has hurled periods of speech at us in another language: Permettez moi de lut dire que quant aux langues étrengères.

country the language of which he speaks. This is a total waste of time and orportunities. Why should he be sent to a country if he already knows its language? In such a case the advantage of this school of inguistic education is wholly lost upon him. (Laugater.)

I have been asked to speak to you to-night upon the subject of "The Treaty With France of Friendship and Commerce." Included in the French alliance was a treaty of defence. This was military in its nature, and ceased with the war. The treaty of friendanip and commerce was cestimed to continue and to make its beneficent influences confer many blessings upon the two lands. The earnestness and sincerity of the French alliance was well expressed in the terms which provided that the war should not cease until the political and commercial independence of the American colonies was acknowledged. These terms were religiously carried out until there had been full recognition made of American freedom and American rights.

VALUE OF THE ALLIANCE. VALUE OF THE ALLIANCE.

Perhaps no event of the Revolutionary period

alliance. There are some who are of opinion that when this alliance was formed the American Colonies had practically secured their independence, that the British Crown was relaxing its grasp and looking forward to inevitable failure in attempting to conquer the American patriots, and that when it was found that a powerful nation like France was coming to the rescue, recruiting became difficult in the Colonies, and regiments upon the expiration of their terms of service refused to re-enlist, believing the cause was safe, and returned to look after their neglected farms and impoverished families. The majority of Americans, however, indulge in no such sentiments of ingratitude. They realize that at the time of the French alliance the strength of the Colonies was becoming in great measure exhausted; that the coffers of the Treasury were empty, and that supplies were obtained with great difficulty; that France sent to us a fleet at a time when we had no ships, and that the coming of her soldiers enabled us to make loans, and gave to the struggling patriots that sense of hope and confidence which to a National cause is worth even more than military reinforcements. Thereafter when we saw Gates and Greene and Putnam and Washington we saw standing by them D'Estaing, De Grasse, Rochambeau, and that princely soldier, that knightly cavalier, that embodiment of modern chyslir, the immortal Lafayette. Then renewed hope raised our standard, joy brightened our crest, and those sentiments of sympathy were engendered which warm the heart, liberalize the mind and strengthen the courage. The world was taught that we were not only fighting to gain liberty for this land, but to hold our the hope of liberty to all the oppressed of carth. Together we fought to secure not that liberty which means unbridled license, but that freedom which can turn brilled submission into rational obedience. Men learned that tyranny you may have anywhere, it is a rank weed which grows on every soil; but if you want civil and religious liberty you must go forth and fight for it. The French alliance come when this alliance was formed the American

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE. From that time to the present we have seen many conspicuous evidences of France's friend-ship for this land. France was the first nation to ratify our International Copyright law: she was the first nation to accept an invitation to our Columbian Universal Exposition, and in our own harbor we have a memorable evidence of her sympathy and generosity in the historic statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which was sent to us as a gift from her people. It came to us not as a gift of crowned heads nor of a Government, but of the masses of the French people, who contributed their sous to make up the contribution. It will stand throughout the ages emblematic of the spirit of freedom which has animated the hreasts of the two great sister republics. May its unlifted torch illumine the entire nathway of the globe, till liberty shall be extended to all peoples and human freedom and human rights become the common heritage of mankind.

"THE TWO REPURLICS." ratify our International Copyright law; she was

THE TWO REPUBLICS."

"The Two Republics" was Justice William Goodrich's toast, and in dealing with the subject he spoke in substance as follows:



immediate

lasting efficacious agreeable

dom, found their finest expression in the Huguenots, (Applause)
Their story needs no reputition here. From the
reign of Francis I to that of Louis XVI their herole struggles, their patriotism and suffering, their
martyrdom and exile, are matters of history. Fostered by Calvin, whose French birth is often fornotion, exiled from France to other countries
where they received seamt sympathy, yet always
faithful to the democratic idea, they maintained
their autonomy as a people, flowing in as distinct
a National stream through history as the Hebrews
themselves. Who can doubt that their patriotic
participation in the civil wars of France, which
culminated in the siege of Rochelle and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. In
1685, strengthened their faith in democratic principles and made them more and more devoted and
faithful to the cause for which they cheerfulls
sacrificed privileges, homes, country and life? Going out of these struggles, the emigration of the
Hugenories to America hearn. In 15% Colliny ex-

age; to put down the most calormolis cut, was ever fought; to correct the abuses that exist in every Government; to amend our Constitution as the growth of our civilization required, and to preserve National liberty, and if our success had been not wholly and absolutely complete, the French people would never have acquired courage to throw off the despotism of monarchy and imperialism and blossom into the brightest flower of European government. (Great applause.)

fluences Exerted by Our First Treaty With France," in part as follows:

solidated into a single of American patriotism. (Applause.)

As I have been devoting what time I could spare from my offi ial duties in Albany to a consideration of the interests affected by the proposed creation of the Greater New-York, and the preparation of post-prandlal addresses on that and kindred subjects, it is hardly to be expected, under these circumstances, that my impression of the Treaty of Alliance between France and America should be vivid, when it is considered that it was made if years before the treaty of consolidation of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. I have given particular attention to the question of the parks and parkways of these betrofted municipalities, and in recognition of the subject of my toast to-night I desire to go on record in favor of the erection of a grand viaduct over the valley of Manhattanville, for the purpose of uniting the magnificent rarkway of the Tomb of Grant with the Boulevard de Lafayette. (Applause.)

THE RESPONSE IN FRANCE. The birth of a spirit of freedom in the colonies of North America was received with hearty re-sponse by a few influential men in France. First and foremost among these much-needed friends was the young, enthusiastic, wealthy nobleman the Marquis de Lafayette, who, avoiding detention was the young, enthusiastic, wealthy nobleman the Marquis de Lafayette, who, avoiding detention and arrest by his Government, then unfriendly to our independence, stole away from the harbor of Bordeaux to cross the broad Atlantic and offer himself as a volunteer in the cause of American liberty. He came as a knight-errant to aid our struggling ancestors when the clouds of war hung dark over the heads of the American people, and at the very instant when England, with the aid of her Hessian mercenaries, seemed certain to prevail. Then followed the Treaty of Alliance of 1778, and through the personal appeals of Lafayette to the French Ministry the army of Rochambeau was soon after ordered to America. "It is fortunate for the King," said the head of the Ministry, "that Lafayette did not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its farniture to send to his dear America, for His Majesty would have been unable to refuse it." It is impossible, my friends, for one to speak of this famous treaty of 1778 without thus calling to the minds of his heares the Important and determining part played by Lafayette, and yet its most remarkable aspect is seen in the consequences which changed the destiny of the most despotic kingdom of all Europe. What must have been the effect upon the monarchies of the Old World when its most cultured and brilliant Court stretched forth the hand of assistance and brotherly love to the struggling, uncouth, farmer soldiery of a newborn people? Such was the spirit awakened by this treaty on the other side of the Atlantic that when the seeds of liberty, implanted in the breasts of our ailies, returned to France, they took root in a soil so enriched by the sweat and blood of an impoverished and desperate people that Anarchy sprang forth, and, under the cry of "Vive In Republique" led the bloodlest Revolution of modern times. Such, indeed, was its effect that for meariy a hundred years the country which had been the proudest monarchy of the eighteenth century struggled and tortured itself in an effo

BEWARE OF PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE. In many respects the traits of character of the French and Americans are similar. While we have withstood the dangers and perils which have menaced our form of government for a century and a quarter, let us, in these trying and critical times draw a loss on from the history of the French, and learn therefrom how mighty is the power of the people. It can overthrow monarchies and republics alike and at will. It has done so repeatedly in

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in individual affairs as the collective National thought is more potent than individual thought. With this principle in mind, let us trace, first, the influence of France upon America. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the best side of French thought, the sternest stand for principle, the willingness to endure martyrdom for religious freedom, found their finest expression in the Huguenots. (Appliause)

Their sorty needs no repetition here. From the reign of Francis I to that of Louis XVI their heriole struggles, their patriotism and suffering, their martyrdom and exile, are matters of history. Fostered by Calvin, whose French birth is often forgotten, exiled from France to other countries where their received scars sympatry, yet always where their received scars sympatry, yet always

John A. Taylor spoke on "Lafayette and

Washington" in part as follows: Washington" in part as follows:

Among the most brilliant contributions of the Old World to our great Revolution was that of the noble young Frenchman who in 1775 offered his services to Washington and solicited the command of one of the eblef departments of the army of the Colonists. The offer came at a crucial period of the Revolution. The treasury of rebellion was depleted; the ardor of its soldiers had abated; the demoralizing influence of numerous and costly defeats had impaired the intrepid courage of even Washington himself, and it was, indeed, a rife in the darkly brooding cloud of impending disaster when one of the flower of the French nobility, who had not yet touched the threshold of his majority, placed himself, his fortune and all his aspirations for a glorious future at the services of the Continental Congress, not one of whom he had ever seen face to face.

TARDY RECOGNITION.

TARDY RECOGNITION.

And is it not a credit to the rugged good sense of dor." And from that time forward the relation of Lafayette to Washington is one of the few romantic affiliations which enliven with sentimental color the grimly serious annals of the Revolutionary War. Washington was his senior by a full quarter of a century. In his temperament, his experience and his methods of action he was his direct counterpart. The one was zealous, impetuous, filled with a clamorous desire for instant and effective action. The other reflective, determined, judicious, with a sublime confidence in the virtue of patient walting. Both were saturated with the holy fire of patient walting, which burned and flamed with an increasing vigor as difficulty after difficulty beset their way. (Applause.) All the Old World predilection for a true aristocracy influenced the life and character of Lafayette, and Washington none the less appreciated at its full value the advantages of social rank and influence. We who have lived to witness the magnificent superstructure which has been rearred them therefore compelled, much to my regret, and the ill-bred, untutored and jealously suspicious minute-men of Concord.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.

SYMBOLISM OF THE STATUES. In one of the most spacious squares of our metropolis of Manhattan stand the statues of these great men. The traveller from foreign shores, as he passes up Broadway, finds his attention acresticated by an enthusiastic, almost boylsh, figure which raises itself in a forward movement of salutation toward a colossal equestrian outline of the greating of the colossal equestrian outline of the greating of the colossal equestrian outline of the greating of the story speak, and as he turns to more closely inspect the first president of the Republic, he observes him in an attitude of returning the greeting of his gallant young friend across the square. Whether by accident or design, the position of these two statues may be well considered as the welcome of America to the profered alliance of France, and, so considered, they constitute an enduring testimonial to the profered alliance of France, and, so considered, they constitute an enduring testimonial to the profered alliance of France, and, so considered, they constitute an enduring testimonial to the profered alliance of France, and, so considered, they constitute an enduring testimonial to the profered alliance of the maintenance of the master generosity and gratitude.

Sons of the American Revolution, you have gathered here to might to celebrate the great allier ance of a century ago between the oldest monarchy of Europe and the youngest Republic of the world, but, even as your volces raise in fit congratulation over this event, you are saluted by the opening chorus of a greater and grander theme which is destined to make these wants hours of the contury resplendent with the symphony of harmony among all the nations of the earth.

Wherever on God's footstool human hearts are yearning for liberty and light and the ghastly horrors of war are threatening death and oppression, the news is dying on every wind of heaven that the two great English-speaking rations have all the new granter English-speaking rations have all the world as a profession, there was all the roll of human that the two great English-speaking rations have all the substance of man was felt upon the earth, have spanned the opening of his am ed by an enthusiastic, almost boylsh, figure which The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Samuel A.

Eliot, whose toast was "The Broader Patriotism." William Gillette, the actor, also made a

THOSE AT THE TABLES. Besides those at the table of honor, there were n Quincy Adams.

Bevin. Henry Bischoff. A. Carter. J. Charpentier, French Con

William W. Hyde,
William S. Ingraham,
Leland H. Ives,
Il. B. Jewett,
Eddred Johnson,
John H. Keeler,
William H. Kelly,
William A. Kelsey,
W. W. Kenly,
The Rev. James M. King,
John S. King,
The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, tredge.
Herman B. Kretschmar.
William C. Lanman.
George Lawyer.
Colonel Homer Lee. Colonel Homer
J. M. Limoth.
Thomas W. Lockwood, jr.
Ogro T. Lave.
C. W. Layster, jr.
Colonel E. C. Machen. C. W. Lilyster, Jr.
Colonel E. C. Machen,
Edwin Manners,
William A. Marble,
Joseph Matte,
Judge David McAdam,
James McGovern,
General James McLeer,
General James McLeer, James McGovern.
General James McLeer.
Charles I. McNelli.
Cydonel Abram G. Mills.
F. W. Mix.
J. W. Morrell.
John T. Mott.
W. R. Mowe.
H. M. Murphy.
Mayor B. B. Odell.

B. B. Odell, Jr.
Miles Lewis Peck.
Carolito Feters,
Malcolim Peters,
John R. Planten,
E. W. Poor,
John Addleon Porter,
E. M. Past. Isane Dennis.
Rodney S. Dennis.
Andrew Deyo.
The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr.
Philip F. Dodge.
Juige Henry P. Dugro.
Captain H. C. Du Vai.
Stewart W. Eames.
C. Eglinger.
William R. Ellis.
Signumey W. Fay. R. S. Gardner, Frank D. Glazier, Julius Golds-hmidt, George O. Gordon, Chas. A. Gould, David Maxson Greene, M. H. Griffing.

Richard H. Roberts.
Colonel H. W. Sackett.
William Salomon.
Judge A. H. Sawyer.
Herbert Sherman.
Henry W. Smith.
A. W. Soper.
William Spelden.
F. E. Spencer.
M. L. Sperty.
Joseph A. Springer.
John H. Starin.
Thomas S. Sicele.
Ira R. Stewart.
H. C. S. Stimnson.
Henry I. Storrs.
George H. Sullivan.
Elward A. Sumner.
William Thomson.
George E. Tripler.
Judge Charles H. Truaz.
Nathanlel Tuttle.
Albert Van Dyke.
John R. Van Warner.
Stephenson H. Walsh.
Colonel Thomas Ward.
W. H. Wasne.
W. J. Warren.
W. H. Wasne.
George B. Webb.
Horace White.
II. S. Wilcox.
A. W. C. Williams.
George C. F. Williams.
George C. F. Williams.
George Wilson.
General Thomas Wilson.
Benjamin Wood.
Stephen M. Wright. The Reception Committee of the society was as follows: Charles A. Hoyt, Charles Waldo Haskins, Paul Dana, Captain Hugh R. Garden, Eldred Johnson, Richard T. Davies, William H. Kelly, A. D. Houston, R. W. Poor, Andrew Devo, Nathaniel Tuttle, Colonel H. W. Sackett, William A. Marble, Andrew Ernest Foyé, Edward A. Summer, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Dr. N. A. Mossman, Stewart W. Eames and John

Quincy Adams. SOME MESSAGES OF REGRET. Among the additional messages of regret which were received by the society were the fol-

John Addison Porter, E. M. Post, James B. Powell, Alfred B. Price, Dr. W. E. Pritchard,

I. Richards. Richard H. Roberts, Tolonel H. W. Sackett

lowing:

Washington, January 30, 1807.

Chauncey M. Depew, Esq., president of the New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, New-York, N. Y.

Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst. by which you ask me to be present at the banquet to be given on Saturday, February 6, the 119th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between France and the United States.

It would, indeed, have afforded me great pleasure to affirm, by my presence, the sentiments with which France appreciates the value attached to the constant friendship of our two countries, and to celebrate with you the commemoration of an event which brought about such glorious achievements.

Washington and Lafayette is apparent that nothing less than the supreme hold upon the hearts of all the people which Washington at all times commanded would have been able to have kept the young man Lafayette in any place of responsibility over the citizen-soldiers of the Revolution. And yet be came at last to be recognized as one among the greatest friends of America, and, fority years after the Union which he was so largely instrumental in securing had been successfully cemented, and twenty-five years after the death of Washington, his welcome and triumphal progress through the States which were so largely his debtor was the most exalted and enduring testimonial of the greatitude of republics which the world has ever seen.

The names of Lafayette and Washington are almost inseparable in any mention of the great cause of human liberty in which they both strove and suffered. The ashes of the one repose in the heart of the French metropolis, but their fame and spinedid character are common to all the races of mankind and are an inspiration to every mationality where freemen struggle for their rights of the Great called Lafayette a "noodle," but what American lives who if he could ever be decread by fate to become a dead Frenchman, would not prefer to no down to history as the patriot Lafayette rather than the Emberor Napoleon?

HOPE FROM LAFAYETTE'S COMING.

The advent of Lafayette to American shores must have come like an anchor of hope to the depressed heart of Washingtor. It furnished one among the many signal proofs that the absolute justness of the American cause was to win for it hearty and substantial aid far beyond the Colonial shores. It sounded a timely warning to despotism in every clime that the hearts of freemen were beating in constant unison the wide world over, and that around the defeated standard of liberty would continually rally from every quarter of the globe the true sons of nobility.

It justified with an increasing strength and zeal the confident expectation of the Continental fathers that the standard which was reared in feetleness but sturdy faith would draw to the maintenance of its sacred folds all classes and conditions of many and imperichable renown were the names of Lafayette and Washington. Well many rou, Sons of the American Revolution, as you gasher to celebrate in fitting strains of epilogy the great alliance of France with the Colonies, give place and time in your ceremonies for gratefully blending in holy and reverent mention these sacred names.

For so long as the tireless march of time shall hold in its tenderest custedy the choleest traditions of our great Revolution, it shall inevitably weave into the very crown of its rejoicing the of his Country and the impetuous, zealous consectation of that adorable gon of gentle blood washed fields of the Continental Army.

Symbolism OF. THE STATUES.

It is more than 1 to Colonies; the most subject to a propose the parts of the most alluring on the world over the most alluring court in Eurone for the barren and blood washed fields of the Continental Army.

Symbolism OF. THE STATUES.

It is more than the Colonies and the continent of the advention, it shall inevitably weave into the very crown of its rejoicing the of his Country and the impetuous, zealous consecution of that advance gon of gentle blood washed fields of the Continental Army.

Symbolism Of. THE STATUES.

It is more than t

Institute Pasteur, No. 25 Rue Dutot,
Paris, January 20, 1897.

John C. Calhoun, Senior Member of the Empire
State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.
Dear Sir: The event which your society is to celebrate on February 6 next marks a date near to both of our countries, and the idea of convoking the whole of France to a banquet in the person of the members of her Government, of her aritists and her scholars, is one that engages the sympathy of all Frenchmen. The name of Pasteur has naturally come to your mind as that of the most eminent repher scholars, is one that engages the sympathy of all Frenchmen. The name of Pasteur has naturally come to your mind as that of the most eminent representative of beneficent science. But Pasteur is no longer with us to receive your invitation, and you have addressed it to one of nis pupils. I cannot express to you how much I appreciate the bonor that you do our institute and myself. I should have liked to thank you at New-York on the occasion of the banquet of February 6. Duties which cannot be put off keep me at Paris; but while expressing my gratitude I would like to assure you of the high esteem in which the scholars of our country hold American science, the development of which, full of originality and independence, is in harmony with the love of liberty which characterizes the citizens of the United States.

Accept, dear sif, the assurance of my most cordial and distinguished regards.

DR. ROUX.

Several cable dispatches were received yester-Several cable dispatches were received yester-day from Paris, among them the following: The Duc d'Aumale unites himself in heart with the sentiments which animate you.

With my whole heart I am with you at the hour of your banquet. WILLIAM BOUGUEREAU.

Your commemoration of such an important event in our revolutionary struggle will be gratefully appreciated by the French people. EUSTIS. BARTHOLDI. I am cording white for your kindness and your de ROUX.

American Waltham Watch

movements are today more perfect than ever and far cheaper. These trade marks specially recommended-"RIVERSIDE" and "ROYAL"-will last a life time and are within the means of every one. For sale by all retail jewelers.

Ovington Bros. Co.,

330 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR THE WALDORF,

We choose this occasion to convey our heartfelt thanks to the thousands who have spoken and written their congratulations for the reorganization of our business, which has now run over half a century. While accepting these amiable expressions as an earnest of constancy, joined with a promise by us to requite by every available service and advantage, our future success is bright and abundantly secured.

This Unprecedented Sale

of fine goods at low prices will reward the visitor with delight and satisfaction.

To the refined and cultivated tasts and trade, recognizing and appreciating artistic creations, in distinction from "Department Store" stocks; to any in quest of a choice and lovely object for a gift, and who are not indifferent to securing an equivalent for the outlay, who, in short, enjoy a bargain, a visit at this time to our establishment will more than gratify and please. Now comes the please. Now comes the

Happy Announcement.

Having obtained from the assignee the old stock here and that of our Great Brooklyn House for

25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR leads us to the pleasure of offering a mass of

lovely objects at ABSURDLY LOW PRICES,

HONEST BARGAIN. Please call or write to learn our exceptional quotations on genuine English silver-plated

\$20.00 Water Pitcher, novel, rich cutting, mounted in sterling silver. \$85 Sterling Silver Chafing Dish..... \$44.00 Sterling Sliver Cake, Fruit and Bread Baskets, Biscuit Jars, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cigar Jars, Desk and Toilet Appointments, Table Cutlery, &c., all away below prevailing rates.

89.00 French Travelling Clocks for .. \$14.00 French Travelling Clocks, with \$35.00 French Travelling Clocks, re-\$40,00 French Regulators, richly or \$24.00

great exactness..... \$100.00 French Regulators, in cases most elaborately ornamented..... \$40.00 Louis XIV. Clock, with pair four branch candelabra.... 860.00 824.00 \$50.00 fine bronze Paris Clock...... \$150.00 massive marble and bronze Clock, with the charming bells of Westminster chimes 870.00

\$85.00 English sterling silver Mirror, of charming workmanship. 860.00 \$160.00 English sterling silver Tea Urn, exceedingly interesting...... \$115.00 GEMS IN ART.

Miniature Paintings on Ivory of famous beau-tiful women. These gems of art are as meri-torious as any in the city, and are worth from \$30.00 to \$100.00, but will be sold for one-half

Marble and Bronze Pedestals. Some of the most ornate, constructed of Brazilian Onyx, with elaborate enamel trimmings, values from \$50.00 to \$200.00, but for which, with many high cost objects, we will decline

No Reasonable Offer.

\$20.00 novel form marquetry Table .. \$14.00 \$175.00 large two-door Louis XVI. white Cabinet, with rich gold bronze trimmings . 840.00 genuine bronze Venus de Milo. 818.00 \$27.00 genuine bronze Mercury.....

\$120.00 interesting genuine bronze Group, by Bodil.

UNIQUE LAMPS. No such collection in the city, and at prices to elicit the oft-heard exclamation,

HOW LOVELY AND CHEAP! Please note a collection of single Cups and Saucers, \$2.50 to \$6.00, at the uniform price of \$2.00.

\$4.00 Dresden China Compotiers on foot, a charming bit

CHINA PLATES. CHINA PLATES. A bewildering collection from \$2.00 doz. on-ward to \$200.00 doz.

\$40.00 Minton China Dinner Plates, ralsed gold garlands. \$21.00 Some of Minton's delightful creations, together with characteristic designs from famous makers

of the world. We do not deny that as beautiful goods can be NOT AT OUR PRICES.

For lack of room we are forced to ask indul-gence to eliminate from our stock certain lower grade, yet tasteful, desirable goods, which will be disposed of for precisely half value or less. 6.50 Ramikins, highly decorated, with Plates, doz.....

gilt, doz. \$4.75 fine Crystal Tumblers, cut flute,

\$12.00 rich cut strawberry, diamond and fern Finger Bowls. \$4.00 China Dinner Plates, decorated 200 assorted single China Cups and Saucers, worth from 75c, to \$1.50, for

Mail orders receive painstaking attention.

Ovington Bros. Co., 330 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEAR THE WALDORF. RUBINO HEALING SPRINGS Natural Lithia Water

Recommended and prescribed for thirty years by Dr. Pole, of Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., and eminent physicians of New York City. Equal if not superior to any other lithia waters. SALESROOM: 7 West Porty-second Street, New York City.

Gluten Soap. Healing. Soothing. Beautifying. Anti-

We believe it to be the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD for all personal uses. Health Food Co., 61 5th Ave., and all Druggists.

